DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The London Herald Correspondent.

The following is the conclusion of the thilling letter, from which we gave copious extracts in our last issue, giving accounts of the battle on the 12th in the army of Northern Virginia:

The gap in the Confederate array had been reduced to a small extent by Battle's left. The other part of his line continued to swing heavily backwards and forwards as the tide of battle rolled from side to side. Shattered terribly by the severity of the contest, he was reinforced by Harris' Mississippians of Anderson's division, and by McGowan's South Carolinians of Wilcox's division. The heaviness of the fire at the point where these brigades went into action was terrible. Two young oaks, each upwards of twelve incher in diameter, pierced so often across theis trunks, were thus actually cut down, to the serious injury of some of McGowan's men, by Minnie bullets!

Fresh troops being put in continually, in front of Harris and McGowan, the contest grew in fierceness. Reeling to and fro, for the width of a brigade front, it surged now to this side, then so that, over a bloody space of 250 yards. The guns that had been captured in the salient by the rush of the first attack, lay, during the fierce struggle, in their original position—at one time within the onward roll of the Federal lines, and at another enclosed within the surging ranks of the Confederates. Major Cutshaw, a gallant officer of the battalion of artillery, whose pieces lay thus between the ebb and flow of battle, hung devotedly in their immediate rear; and watching the moment that saw them included in the advancing array of the Confederate infantry, sprang forward from his lair in the thicket to load them with canister and grape. Bang! bang! bang!—he plied them in hot haste; and thus tearing the ranks of the enemy at close quarters into shreds, he continued, with rare steadfastness, hurling his thunders until the line of his supports had begun once more to yield. Retiring again and again as the tide of strife rolled back upon him, he continued, on each occasion, to watch his opportunity in patient resolution; and whenever the battle surged onward, bounded to his guns to work them with the same ardor and with the same havoc.

McGowan behaved, in the struggle for the works at the salient, gloriously. He fell, in its progress, painfully, but I hope not dangerously wounded. Several of his best officers yielded up their lives on that field of blood.—Gen. Harris set a brilliant example in the stern strife, to his brigade; but though he escaped accident in the tempest of bullets which swept on the wings of death around him, he lost heavily. His losses in officers includes some men of high promise. Col. Baker and Lieut. Col. Feltus, of the 16th Mississippians, and Col. Harding, of the 19th, are not amongst the least of the gallant soldiers who fell dead from the Confederate lines in that murderous salient. South Carolinians and Mississippians continued however, to rival each other in their persistent striving to recover the captured works; and finally obtained firm possession of them stil further in advance of the foothold that had been secured in them previously by Battle. Consolidating within the defences thus far recovered on the left of the salient, the strife was renewed in their front—and very often so close to the muzzles of their rifles as the opposite slopes of the breastworks behind which they crouched under enfilade from the apex of the salient.

Perrin's brigade of Anderson's division, sent up to reinforce Battle, formed behind some light works in the rear. Ordered to charge into the salient, its chief, as he rode at the head of its left wing, received a Minnie bullet in the thigh. The femoral artery cut, he had hardly time to say "Carry me back boys," when the poor fellow had bled to death. Two of his regiments had been, at the time, rushing at the works on the right, under the direction of a gallant and promising young officer now commanding the brigade, Col. J. C. Saunders. They succeeded in making a lodgment in the defences on the left of Gordon. The other three regiments, boundiug on to the left as Perrin fell, swept also without opposition into the breastworks on the right of the men of Harris and McGawan. The width held by the enemy at the salient had thus been reduced to about one hundred yards; but, included within it, at the apex, a battery of artillery that, captured in the morning, swept both sides by enfilade. Capt. Wynne, the Adjutant General of Perrin's brigade, attempted to communicate with the Colonel commanding; but, venturing recklessly with that view across the immediate rear of the salient—where nothing human could apparently survive—returned to the left, after having run the gauntlet of the enemy's s irmishers, with a painful wound in his arm. Saunders, in the meantime, threw out some of his Alabamians as sharpshooters; and by the accuracy of their aim, succeeded in silencing the guns that had been hurling shell into his ranks in deadly enfilade. Opening again, from time to time, they burst upon him repeatedly; but in a moment afterwards the hands by which they had been worked fell under his unerring rifles, stiff in death. The enemy's grasp upon the "double sap" at the angle of the salient, still undisturbed, Col. Saunders maintained his ground. in this way, on both sides of it, with admirable resolution.

From four o'clock in the morning until half past one, the struggle within the salient had raged in terrible fierceness. At the expiration of that time it sank into a comparative lull. The roll of the heavy skirmish-shooting went on without intermission, however, around that angle of blood, and swelled, after a brief break in the main contest, into the furious roar of a renewed attack. The restored front on each side of the salient burst into thread—like flashes; and from two o'clock, throughout the evening until nightfall and from nightfall until midnight, and from midnight until the approach of the dawn of the 13th, a close and rapid fusilade rushed up in commingled roar from the contending ranks. At one time bursting through the gap on Gordon's right, and endangering his flank: at others raging up to the face of the very works held by that officer, by Saunders, by McGowan, by Harris, by Battle, by Ramseur, the conflict raged furiously, until, the enemy repelled firmly at all points of his attack, it settled, long after midnight, into the sharp and venomous whizzings of the skirmishers.

The four guns that Gordon had recaptured still remained two hundred yards in his rear. They could not be removed under the terrible fire that swept over the ground they occupied. Fourteen guns remained in possession of the enemy, and with those four, constituted substantially the only object of continuing the murderous struggle for the salient. The conditions of that contest had changed Lee's policy of defence for that of attack: and had thus made a further maintainance of it highly inexpedient. A material advantage, of some importance to the enemy, lay in the possession of the height on which the salient stood; but even this did not, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, justify an avoidable waste of the lives of his men. Before dawn, on the morning of the 13th, a line of works had been thrown up by the pioneers of the 2d corps, under Maj: Green, half a mile in rear of the point to which the contest of the day had been narrowed; and, connecting the original defences on the right with those on the left, by a ronte considerably shorter, presented a favorable position for return to the policy of defence. Covered by skirmishing, the gallant fellows who had fought their way so stubbornly over the bloody ground within the salient, into the works that had been captured by the enemy in his rush of the morning of the 12th, retired before day on the 13th, to that new line.

In the battles of the Ny no officer earned such glory as Gen. Gordon. His admirable flank movement at the Wilderness, his repulse of the enemy's rush through the position of Dole, and his dash and skill in stemming the Federal torrent from the salient on the 12th, won the admiration of the army. Gen. Lee acknowledged, on the field, publicly, the great services of that officer, and, informing him at the time that he should ask for his promotion, has had him rewarded with the rank of Major General.

The battles, ending with the morning of the 13th, had closed. A more stubborn contest than that of the 12th has not been witnessed during the war. The losses of the Confederates during these struggles, include between two and three thousand prisoners, eighteen guns, and from six to seven thousand killed and wounded. Those of the enemy in the conflicts of the 10th and of the 12th, including as they do the disaster at the hands of Early's flanking force, of the murderous repulses from the front of Field, and from that of Dole, and the terrible havoc of Gordon's charge on the right of the salient, cannot have been less, in killed and wounded, than from twenty to thirty thousand. The rotting dead found unburied on the ground the Fed ralists occupied during these contests present d a spectacle utterly horrible in the immensity of their number. During the campaign the losses in Ewell's corps, according to an official statement of the chief of its medical staff—Dr. Hunter Maguire—does not exceed in killed and wounded, after summing the losses of each of its brigades up to the 13th of this month, 3,500. With this basis of approximate estimate, and the further fact that the number of wounded that had been sent to the rear up to the 19th, by those devoted men, the Richmond committee for the relief of the wounded, had not reached, including those disabled by *sickness*, ten thousand, there can be very little doubt of the conclusion that Lee's total losses in killed and wounded, inclusive of the battle of the 12th, have not overrun, at most, eleven or twelve thousand. About three thousand five hundred prisoners added to that, the depletion of his forces by the battles of the campaign, up to this time, is fully represented, I should think, by fourteen or fifteen thousand men. Grant's army has shown, in the increasing feebleness of, and longer intervals between his attacks; in his change from offence to defence; from fighting to manœuvring, unmistakable evidence of the crippling unavoidable, under losses that, including about four thousand prisoners, must certainly amount to fifty, but that fall, in all probability, not much short of sixty thousand.

The danger of the opening campaign in Northern Virginia is now virtually passed. If that in Georgia should not turn out unfortunately, in the face of all my reasonable anticipations; and thereby arouse the war spirit at the North, I think we have arrived at the beginning of the end. Last August, you will recollect, I ventured to condition the return of peace during this coming August, on the miscarriage of the heavy and quick blows that I looked for during Spring; and now that these have taken a form which leads to the conclusion of their total failure, I find some justification in my then, and even now, somewhat bold speculations touching peace, in the fact that regiments, whose terms of service have expired, have already commenced to stream from the army of Gen. Grant homeward.

[For the Confederate.

KINSTON, N. C., June 1st, 1864.

Messrs. Editors;—Having seen a piece in the *Progress* of the 31st ult., blaming the refugees for leaving their homes when in the possession of the enemy, I feel it to be the duty of a refugee to reply. It may be that a *few* who left their homes in a moment of excitement, regret having done so; but it is only a few, and, to use the mildest term, their sympathies are not with the South; nor have they any relative or friend whom they love in our brave army. We have enough to bear from the citizens, with whom our lot has been cast, without having to take censure of the traitors. A soldier *may* have written the sentiments quoted in the *Progress*; but if he did I must say he has a traitors, heart. I have several dear friends in the army, and have associated with a great many soldiers, both officers and privates, and I have yet to hear *one* say that he blamed the refugees for leaving their homes. The most sympathy that we have received has been from the soldiers. There is but a few of the refugees who have not some friend in the army, and, is it not natural that we should want to be where we can hear from our friends, who are bearing all the hardships of camp life, fighting and dying to protect those who have never had to leave theirs, rather than bear the insults of a brutal enemy? Our soldiers do not envey us the poor shelters we have been able to crowd together in, and what we eat, for which we pay enough, I am sure. We do not expect or wish the citizens to feed us or give us shelter—we only ask them *not to abuse us.* The *Progress* was not a native of Newbern, and can hardly be called a refugee. Was he abused or blamed for going there? No! but was received by the citizens of my home with all the kindness and courtesy that he could wish. but if he desires to be with the Yankees, he had better go to them. We would request him to let us alone. We neither wish his praise or blame. We who love the Southern cause are willing to bear the privations to which we are subject, without murmuring, that when peace and independence dawn upon our now distracted country we can rejoice with our veterans of an hundred battles, meeting them with a clear conscience, knowing that we have never encouraged the enemy either by word, act or thought. A REFUGEE.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864. VOL. I—No. 112.

From the Richmond Examiner of Friday.

The War News.

The first reliable news that came in yesterday from General Lee's army, was the official despatch from General Lee himself, [which has been published in the Confederate, dated June 1, in reference to the fight of Wednesday:]

From the time of the receipt of this dispatch all remained quiet, with an occasional rumor here and there, up to five o'clock, when a fierce cannonading came thundering from somewhere in the direction of Mechanicsville. A gentleman left Mechanicsville last evening; who reports that the cannonading commenced about Cold Harbor and extended along the lines up in the direction of Mechanicsville.

The fight of Wednesday evening near Cold Harbor resulted in our complete success. The enemy got possession of some of our works by getting around a swamp in front of them, but they were soon driven from them and the works reoccupied by our men. The loss of the enemy was terrible, the ground in front of these works being covered with piles of their dead and wounded. We also took sixty prisoners in driving them from the works. Yesterday morning at daylight our skirmishers advanced and captured eighty prisoners, belonging to Hancock's corps, all the rest but these skirmishers have disappeared during the night.

We regret to say that Col. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, wounded in this fight of Wednesday, died yesterday.

Col. Murchison, Eighth North Carolina, was killed in the fight of Wednesday evening near Cold Harbor, while leading his men on a charge. The Adjutant and Inspector General of Clingman's North Carolina brigade was severely wounded in the same fight.

At ten o'clock last night we heard that a very considerable force of the enemy—infantry, artillery and cavalry—had appeared at Bottom's bridge, and after shelling our troops there without effect, went down the bank of the stream towards James river, no doubt with intention of crossing somewhere in the night.

THE AFFAIR AT ASHLAND.

We derived the following particulars of the affair from gentlemen who participated in it, and who came down from Ashland yesterday.

One account represents that our cavalry fell upon the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be a whole division, about four miles from Mechanicsville, and a sharp fight ensued, our men falling back and a running fight being kept up until our forces reached Ashland. Here our men were reinforced and the fight raged for a while, when the enemy was put to flight and driven some two or three miles. We won a prize in this fight in the capture of some three or four hundred fine horses, equipments and all.

The enemy is said to have been punished severely, losing in killed and wounded some three hundred. Some forty or fifty of their wounded fell into our hands. Our loss is not known, but is comparatively slight.

So far from Ashland being burned, as rumor had it yesterday, a gentleman who left there yesterday evening tells us that no injury was done except the tearing up of the railroad track for a few yards, and the burning, perhaps, of the water tank.

"NEW HOPE CHURCH, June 1, 1864.

"*To General Bragg*:

"To-day the enemy is moving his forces from his right to his left. Prisoners and citizens represent his cavalry and transportation animals in a suffering condition in every respect.

"This army is in a healthy condition. In partial engagement it has had great advantages, and the sum of all the combats amounts to a battle.

"Reports from several sources represent reinforcements of seven or eight thousand men on their way from Decatur, Alabama, to General Sherman. They are said to be of the Seventeenth army corps from the West.

"[Signed] J. E. JOHNSTON."

PRISONERS CAPTURED—DEMORALIZATION OF GRANT'S ARMY.

We had reported to us a success by General Breckinridge during the fighting on Wednesday, which we had not time to note in our yesterday's summary of news. While some of his troops were engaging the enemy in the front, he ordered a regiment to pass around and get into their rear. The movement succeeded admirably, and it was but a little while before the regiment had secured about a hundred prisoners. At the demand to surrender they threw down their arms and offered not the slightest resistance, saying that they were glad to get the chance to give themselves up. They all declared that they were tired of the war, adding, by way of emphasis to the declaration, "Here are our guns, they are loaded, we did not fire them, and what is more, we didn't intend to." On being told that they would have to go to Richmond, they expressed the greatest willingness to do so, and started off with even manifestations of joy at the fortune that had overtaken them.

It is true that this is a mere incident, but it derives an interest and importance from the accounts that have reached us of the demoralization of Grant's army. If the conduct and spirit of these men are to be taken as an example of the *morale* and enthusiasm of his army, then surely it is demoralized. The long marches and the tremendous slaughter since. Grant first took up his line of march, and the great discontent among those whose term of enlistment have expired, have, no doubt, caused a disaffection and demoralization in the ranks. From a dozen different sources—some of them our own officers, who were engaged in the fight—we have corroborative testimony of the alleged demoralization of the enemy, and that at the order of their officers to advance or charge, the men have refused to move an inch, and have fallen flat on the ground to protect themselves from the fire of our men, or broken and ran like sheep to the rear. If but one-half we hear be true, Grant's army is jaded, dispirited, wearied, discontented, and demoralized—not in trim for battle, but ready to get behind entrenchments, and trust to the pick and shovel, as it did before Vicksburg. If Grant's army were not in the condition represented by rumor, we think he would have fought Lee before this. It is now the sixth day since he crossed to this side of the Pamunkey.

THE NEGRO TROOPS ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

The negro troops on the Southside seem to be holding high carnival: They are scouring and sweeping the country with fire and sword. A party from Prince George reports that raiding parties of these black miscreants have been committing all sorts of depredations through the country over which they have passed has been robbed, plundered, and devastated.

THE VANDALISM OF THE ENEMY.

From all parts of the country—from Georgia to Virginia—we hear the same universal report of the devilish excesses and outrages by the enemy To rob, plunder and devastate—to burn, pillage and riot—seem the darling occupation of the whole Yankee nation. It seems, indeed, to have become an established policy of their warfare, acting on the principle, we suppose, which they have proclaimed to the people of Charles City and New Kent counties, "If we can't whip you, we will *starve* you."

Certainly they have acted on this principle on their march through the country down from Spotsylvania. Finding that they could not whip Lee, they have fallen upon that other expedient of theirs, of starving the women. A gentleman tells us that the whole country has been robbed and devastated by them—swept, not only of everything in the way of subsistence for man and beast, but the houses plundered and ransacked, and everything done that the most devilish atrocity could devise.

A GOOD HAUL.—The Abingdon *Virginian* of the 20th, learns that a part of the 3d Tennessee regiment captured 72,000 lbs of Yankee bacon and the teams that hauled it, with their negro drivers, in upper East Tennessee, a few days ago. They are now all safe in our hands.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 25, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.—I wish to purchase TEN LIVE BEEVES, to furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.
ma 27-104-tf THOS. D. HOGG.

Bank of North Carolina.—The Stockholders who have Dividends now due on the Stock of this Bank, are hereby notified that the respective amounts *are laid aside in "Special deposit" in the old issue of the Confederate States Notes*, for them, and they are required to apply for the same at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies where payable.
By order of the Board.
C. DEWEY, Cash.
Raleigh May 25, 1864. 103-taw-1m
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy

BANK OF WASHINGTON,
GREENSBORO, May 24, 1864.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.
M. STEVENSON, Cash'r.
ma 26 103-d3taw2w.*

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION
OF
SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.
These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.
ap. 23-75-dts.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st, 1864.
Straw! is urgently required to make bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this Post.
I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.
They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation.
W. E. PEIRCE,
june 1-109-d12t Capt. & Post Q. M.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. ma. 31 107-dtc.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.
may 2-82-d16t*

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.
I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COMPANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm. Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.
mh 26-52-d1t-w4t A. N. CHAFFIN.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS,
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.
PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.
Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment: and of the loss of the slave; whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.
All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.
Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDELL,
President Slave-Claims Board.
Box 1,456, Richmond, Va.
The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-tf-stawdw

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND
ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.
The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
m3a-83-d3tw27m Financial Secretary.
The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.
WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-dtw&wte

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

NOTICE.
To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C
At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect , I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.
Most respectfully, your obedient servant.
ma 18 96-1aw4w* WM. A. DUKE.

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.
JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron front.
ma 10-89-d1m Petersburg, Va.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE.
THE Machinery, findings and everything necessary to make a complete SHOE MANUFACTORY; also the stock on hand, consisting of Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Ladies Shoes.
R. W. SHELLY,
Surviving partner of J. Shelly & Son.
Thomasville, N. C., May 23, 1864—7t*

TIRE IRON FOR SALE.
A large lot partly worn.
Apply to E. WILKES & BRO., or
J. R. LONDON,
jn 4-111-d3t Greensboro', N. C.

Granville County.—C. H. K. Taylor, for the Senate. Dr. P. W. YOUNG, MARK LANIER and Col. JAS. S. AMIS, for the House of Commons. The above ticket is recomended to the Voters of Granville county, to represent us in the next General Assembly.
june 3-110-d3t. MANY CITIZENS.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:
For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.
This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dtc.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF GOLD MINE.
THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
vs.
Property of R. F. Stockton, Sequestered.
PURSUANT to an order made by the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina, I will sell and dispose of at public auction, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m., before the Market House, in the town of Cheraw, S. C., all the right, title and interest of Robert F. Stockton in that very valuable property known as the
"BREWER GOLD MINE,"
with the engines and machinery attached, and about three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on which said mine is situated. This valuable property lies in Chesterfield District, about forty miles from Cheraw, the head of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.
Terms of sale—Cash.
S. J. TOWNSEND, Receiver.
Receiver Office Bennettsville, S. C., May 26th, 1864. ju 1-108-d4w

OFFICE MEDICAL EX. BOARD,
GEN'L MILITARY HOSPITAL, No. 2.
Wilson, N. C. 28th, 1864.
This Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at three o'clock in the afternoon.
Officers and privates who are applicants to this Board to be retired, according to law, or who have other business in person with the Board, will please bear this notice in mind, and present themselves for examination only at these specified times.
In all cases applicants will present the necessary written authority to appear before the Board, or their cases can not be considered.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Senior Surgeon Board Ex.
m. 31-107-d10t.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mrs. H. W. Miller,
BOARD.
By the Month, $220
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 12
jan 16-d1y

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.
may 24-101-dtf.

NOTICE.
MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a walkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.
Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.
$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.
W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—3-60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.
The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Staunton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent. tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.
E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.
I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
The object of this enterprise is to supply those useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.
Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.
Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.
I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29-80 d1m
All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

WANTED.
10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Kivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.
WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.
I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line or either Rail road, the Government to cut and haul.
W. E. PEIRCE,
ap 30-81-d24t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.
Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82-d20t Iron P. O., N. C.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE.
WE have now in Store, a consignment of several cases of BLOCKADE GOODS, which will be opened and ready for exhibition on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th June, consisting of
800 yards Blk and Fancy Cassimeres,
500 " Tricot and Blk Cloths,
2000 " Blk and White English Prints,
100 " Blk French Merino,
312 Pr Ladies White Cotton Hose,
4 dozen Printed Colored Handkerchiefs,
6 " Ladies Gauze Vests.
The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
june 2-109-d6t Commission Merchants.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
may 27-109-d10t

FOR SHERIFF.
WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. june 2 109-dtf

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT.
RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 28, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO SCHEDULE OF DATE April 12th, 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for pasturage, impressed for the use of the Government:

Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	$10 00
Pasturage, common, near town, per head, per month,	7 00
Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	9 00
Pasturage, common, in the country, per head, per month,	6 00

The attention of Impressing Officers is especially called to General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that they will be strictly observed.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK.
H. K. BURGWYN.
Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.
ju 4 111-d3t-w2t
Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News copy weekly two times and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, with copy of paper containing advertisement.

NOTICE.—I wish to purchase a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of ten or twenty horse power, one upon wheels preferred. I have a Stationary Engine and Boiler at Weldon, N. C., of twenty horse power, which I would exchange for one like the first named.
Address me at Cheraw, S. C.
ju 4-111-d3t* J. W. GOOCH.

JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

☞Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.☜

Once More.

We are taken to task in the matter of our article on the *habeas corpus* by our neighbor of the *Conservative*, who thinks we have done the Legislature very great injustice. We are very sure of one thing, and that is that JUSTICE is about the last desirable thing for the majority of that body, if they or their friends should be consulted.

Let us see how, if we have in any wise misrepresented the "Personal Liberty Bill," as passed by that body: It was the offspring of Mr. Nathanial Boyden, of whom Mr. Holden many times said he "is an abolitionist and a tory"—the child therefore has all the *prima facie* qualities, which are obnoxious in the father. It was introduced by him just in the manner that a "cute" but not over-scrupulous yankee would do a smart trick. The Legislature had determined to adjourn on Monday. It was now Saturday morning—it required two-thirds of the House to get the bill through in the course of that day, or of any day. Mr. Boyden cunningly waited until many members of the minority had left for home—had left under the impression that *no new important measure* would be urged at that period of the session. With Southern gentlemen this was a legitimate supposition; but it was not so with Mr. Boyden. It was just the state of things adapted to his *shrewd calculation*. He had *guessed* how many had probably left, and ascertained the number he could control to put through his trick. It was not either, an after-thought with Mr. Boyden. He had had this bill in his pocket all the session. It had been prepared by him, to meet the facts in a very case which he had dealt with as counsel; and its object and purpose, was if possible, to produce a collision between the State Government and the Confederacy; and advantage was taken of the last hours of the session to put through this act of distinct and unequivocal nullification.

The law of Congress requires the officer to make a return without bringing the body of the person held in custody, and "as to whom" the *habeas corpus* has issued; and it pronounces that return sufficient, if it alleges the arrest to have been made under either of the causes set forth in the act, and thereupon the proceedings shall cease. But this bill of Mr. Boyden's enacts—"that any person as to whom a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses, under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or the court thereon, &c., shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year. Now let us look at the operation of this act: We will say that Mr. Boyden applies to Judge Pearson for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to Col. Mallett, ordering him to bring the body of Tubal Cain, to show cause why he is detained in the custody of the said Mallett: Col. Mallett is served with this writ, and returns thereon—"Tubal Cain is in my custody under the order of the Secretary of War, as a person charged with treason against the Confederate States." Here is a return in strict conformity with the act of Congress, and thereupon by virtue of that act, Judge Pearson should suspend the proceedings. But Mr. Boyden's bill says, no—Col. Mallett must bring Tubal Cain before the judge. It is a high misdemeanor in him not to do it; and being a duty whose neglect is a misdemeanor, it is a contempt of the process of a judge, for which an attachment must issue. Thereupon an attachment does issue, and a sheriff is sent to execute it, and Col. Mallett, under the further order of Government, must resist, or by submission acknowledge the inability of the Confederate Government to maintain its own authority. If he resist, the sheriff will summon his *posse*, and Col. Mallett his guard—and this is collision—to be followed by further antagonism, when the Governor is called on to employ the militia to aid the sheriff, and Col. Mallett calls out a regiment to support the Government. And this is the attitude towards each other that Mr. Boyden would bring the people of this State; for let our people understand, that this militia, and this regiment of Confederate troops, that would thus be brought face to face with loaded rifles, would be all North Carolinians.

And how is the thing to be prevented? We say this state of things may occur, without the possibility of a decision by any tribunal to avert or arrest it. The only remaining question is, was there any personal liberty infringed in North Carolina, to such a degree as to require this undisguisedly hostile legislation against our own Government? It cannot be asserted. On the contrary, the Confederate Government has most studiously deferred to the State judiciary, before acting on the main question which provokes controversy; and in a few weeks, when a decision of the Supreme Court can be had on the constitutionality of the act of Congress, the question may be settled. For, if the act be sustained, the matter is ended; but if the act be pronounced unconstitutional, then the citizen is not left unprotected; for commissioners sworn under the same solemnities as judges, bound by the same obligations as judges, sitting as judges, these commissioners themselves being our own citizens, try the disputed cases, and if they are not discharged, they are delivered over for trial before the Confederate courts wherein a judge presides who is as much a North Carolinian as any other judge. To this reasonable, safe course, Mr. Holden and his associates in the passage of that bill, prefer nullification—for we repeat it is neither more nor less—and as we said before, if Mr. Boyden could be the detailed officer through whom the collision is to occur, we should heartily desire to see the experiment essayed, of trying the strength of the Confederate Government.

"But we give him (Col. McRae) notice, that if the war should be in progress on the 1st of January, 1865; and he should be a conscript, as he was when Gov. Vance saved him from service by not requiring him to settle his accounts, we shall not interfere to shield him from the Yankee bullets."

The foregoing is a "specimen brick" from Mr. Holden's kiln, made out of his own dirt, with his own hands, and burnt with his own fire, as a specimen of his adaptation to that kind of work which most "shows up" the author. It is a finished execution—a dead traitor on a gallows after thirty minutes hanging, is not more finished. This is the *grave* view of the subject. The jocular side of the picture is irresistible—the fancy of being Governor. We, "Governor, would not shield," &c. When Æsop clothed his ass in the Lion's skin, and saw the old fellow shake the Lion's mane, his own long ears shaking by the same process, it tickled Æsop, that an ass could have so much conceit. But when he raised his voice to roar, and *brayed*—and still did'nt know his own tune, but still continued to imagine himself a Lion, Æsop broke out into actual hysterics, and the joke had like to have been the death of him. We feel very much the same affliction of mirth at this similar effort by Mr. Holden's similar fancy, and similar exposure.

"We shall not shield him from yankee bullets." Mr. Holden is not likely to be applied to by any one as a *shield* from danger, so as long as recollection is retained of how slight a *shield* be afforded to the ladies of his own family, on an occasion when, if he had any material out of which a shield could be manufactured, it would have been forthcoming, to preserve those who had a claim to be shielded, from rudeness and annoyance, even if it cost him his life. On that occasion, according to his own confession in the *Standard* of May the 13th, he played the "SHIELD," "*by immediately retiring from the house, feeling that* WE *were not safe on the premises.*"

"*We* will not SHIELD." That's true; for if BULLETS should ever come about, that *shield* would *retire*—to some *premises* where it would be safe—and as it "went a-tearing" to the Governor's mansion, and in at the back door, when Gov. Vance was the proprietor, in the event that that were its own place to "hang up," we don't know where it would "tear away to;" and besides it would serve no useful purpose; for if we were advancing towards the enemy, the "shield" would be behind; and if we were retiring, it would be before; and so, useless all the time.

And this is just one of the reasons why we oppose Mr. Holden—that the exposure of that scene ought to satisfy any man who sets any value on chivalrous and courageous character, that an appropriate representative of these qualities is not to be found in the chief actor of that scene.

The Raleigh Men.

We regret most sincerely to learn, that Lt. T. Sidonius Lemay, is among the killed in the recent battles in Virginia. We have heard none of the particulars concerning his death, but understand that positive assurances of the fact have been received here. Lt. Lemay has been in the service almost from the very beginning of the war, and has borne the uniform character of a brave, faithful christian soldier and gentleman.

Capt. John C. Gorman of the second N. C. Regiment, we are also pained to learn, was wounded some ten days ago, and fell into the hands of the enemy. We are rejoiced to be informed that his family has received a letter from him since his capture, and that his wound is not at all serious. We hope he will not long remain in the hands of the vile enemy whom he hates with an intensity equal to his devotion to his native Southern land.

Capt. Gorman has been in the service from the very beginning, and until the time of the fight in which the above casualty occurred, has been several times wounded, but none of them of a serious character. He possessed the confidence and esteem of his brigade and division commanders in a remarkable degree, and was often selected by them for the accomplishing of difficult and dangerous exploits, in all of which he succeeded. He is one of the most correct and thrilling writers of events on the battle field, and our readers will miss much by being deprived of the interesting letters of "J. C. G."

We are glad to hear that young Lougee the son of Mr. W J Lougee of this city, has not been killed, as reported on yesterday. A dispatch to day reports him as captured. We wondered when we heard that this young man had been conscripted and sent into the field; we can't conceive why he was not assigned to light duty for which only he was fitted. It is a great relief to his friends to hear of his escape from death, though he has the misfortune to be a prisoner.

The War News.

We give in our columns this morning, most glorious news from Gen. Lee's army north of Richmond. He has well nigh used up Grant's army—and if he offers battle much longer, he will be exterminated.

Johnston, in Georgia, is wearing out Sherman, and Beauregard Butler's forces. The day breaks.

Promotions.

It affords us very great pleasure to be allowed to announce the promotion of Brig. Gen. Ramseur to be Major General, and of Lt. Col. Rufus Barringer to be Brigadier General, to take command of Gordon's brigade. These are promotions well earned, and will enure to the benefit of the service. We have heard also, that Col. Grimes has been made Brigadier General. We know no officer more deserving than Col. Grimes. It has long ago been considered by all his associates, that he had won his promotion, and as well because of our personal esteem for him as because of our knowledge of his military worth, we rejoice to hear of his advancement.

There is a further report of the promotion of Gen. Ransom. This would be an appointment peculiarly grateful to the people of this State. Gen. Ransom has made his brigade especially useful in North Carolina; and his brilliant management of the affair at Plymouth has not been surpassed in the war. Indeed we could wish to hear that all our brave and heroic representatives in the field could have their reward. Gen. Martin and Colonels Cox and Clarke, and many others less known to us—for North Carolina can boast of a proud array of merit in Lee's army, and Johnston's, in which latter far off and less heard of, Coleman and his associates have been wreathing their own and the brow of the State with imperishable laurels.

Press Dispatches.

There is a screw unquestionably loose in the transmission of Telegrams to the members of the Press Association. Yesterday, Sunday, the 5th, we received *by telegraph* from Richmond, full accounts of the same which are published in the Richmond papers of Saturday morning, the 4th, and which we received here twelve hours ahead of the telegraph, of the battle between Gen. Lee and Grant, on Friday the 3rd. These dispatches we ought to have received on Friday night. We received also on yesterday, dispatches from New Hope and Atlanta, dated June 2nd, which ought to have been received on Friday night. And we copy to-day from the Petersburg *Express*, dispatches of the 2nd, from both those points, which have never been sent to us at all.

Are we members of the Association.

We were at the convention by proxy, and certainly pay the rates. Let us have the news. We are asked the new's sixty times an hour during working hours. Let us have all agoing

We call Mr. Thrasher's attention to the delinquency.

From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday.

THE WAR NEWS—THE GREAT BATTLE YESTERDAY—THE ENEMY REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

Not contrary to general expectation—for the rumours and excitement of the evening preceding had prepared the public mind for the news of a shock of battle—the morning of yesterday was ushered in by the roar and thunder of artillery. The sound was terribly grand and exciting. Never was there heard here such tremendous artillery firing—it filled the heavens and the very earth seemed to quiver beneath its heavy roar. From five o'clock until nearly ten it was one rapid, incessant peal, the guns belching forth their thunder in the most terrific spirit and with scarcely an interval of five seconds. The sound was quickly caught up and the city was all astir at an early hour, supposing that the great battle had been joined by the opposing armies!

THE FIRST NEWS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Soon came the tidings of victory. The hour of anxiety was passed. About one o'clock came the first bulletin from the front, announcing the most signal success of our army. The despatch was official, and was dated "at the front, nine o'clock." The following is its report:

"All goes on well. We repulsed the enemy with ease, inflicting heavy loss in front of Hoke and Anderson, and a portion of Hill's."

"There has been sharp fighting since five o'clock. There is now a slight pause in the artillery duelling."

"Anderson repulsed the enemy *seven* times."

Private advices from the battlefield received about the same time confirmed the above, and stated that the enemy had been driven and repulsed at all points—that Field's division had repulsed them in six attacks—that parts of Breckinridge's and Hoke's divisions had repulsed them in three attacks on our right near Gaines' mill—and that we were driving them at all points.

The accounts we have been able to gather were meagre and fragmentary. The battle we have summed up in a word, was about this: The enemy assaulted our lines near Cold Harbour, but were repulsed at every point, except Breckinridge's front, whose lines they succeeded in breaking and capturing two guns of a battery, killing and wounded fifteen men at the two guns. Our men were soon rallied, however, and drove back the enemy, with great slaughter, and recaptured the guns.

We had an unusual number of our Generals wounded. Among the number reported to us we hear of General Lane, wounded severely in thigh, shot by a sharp shooter; General Kirkland, slightly; General Battle, very slightly; General Finnegan, slightly, and General Laws.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The battle yesterday and the evening before was a desperate and bloody one for the enemy. They were mowed down like grass, as they charged our fortifications. A gentleman who has been through the war tells us that he never saw a field so literally strewn with dead Yankees. We hear of several estimates of their loss, but the most reasonable one, and one made by a gentleman who was over the field, thinks that it could not have been less than six thousand in killed and wounded.

Our loss was comparatively slight, most of the fighting having been done by us behind breast-works. It is thought that it will not exceed some five hundred in killed and wounded. A great portion of our wounded were but slightly injured.

THE LATEST.

About dark last night the cannonading was renewed in the direction to the right of Mechanicville, and continued for a half hour or so. Nothing could be learned of it.

Parties who came in last night report our army in fine spirits.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

There was considerable skirmishing yesterday on the Southside, but nothing serious occurred.

From the Dispatch of Saturday.

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

In the engagement of Thursday evening our success was complete. General Early, commanding Ewell's corps, attacked the enemy's right, driving them at all points, and capturing over 700 prisoners, including 12 commissioned officers. An official dispatch from General Lee, received late the same night, says we drove the enemy from Turkey Hill, thereby gaining an important position. As night closed in upon the scene, our men rested upon their arms in triumph, having suffered but small loss, and inflicted severe punishment upon the Yankees.

A dispatch from the battle field, dated at 9 o'clock, says: "All goes on well. We repulsed the enemy with ease, inflicting heavy loss in front of Anderson's, Hoke's, and a portion of Hill's commands. The enemy was repulsed seven times by Andersen's corps."

At ten o'clock the enemy, driven back at all points, ceased firing, and remained comparatively quiet during the day. It is reported that we took 800 prisoners. A Cabinet officer, who left the front at one o'clock, says that General Lee's staff estimated the enemy's loss as great as that in the battle of the Wilderness, if not greater, while ours was miraculously slight. This is confirmed by the statement of our army correspondent. An excited courier who came in yesterday reported that 25,000 dead Yankees lay in front of our works, and that one field of five acres was literally piled with dead bodies. This may be regarded as a rather extravagant assertion; but that their loss was very heavy admits of no doubt.

In the charge of Thursday evening, Brig. Gen. Lane, of Wilcox's division, was severely wounded in the hip, and Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly.

[The *Enquirer* says Gen. Lane was painfully but not seriously wounded in the groin.]

A special correspondent of the *Dispatch*, writing from the "battle field of Cold Harbor, June 3d," says:

This morning at daylight the enemy assaulted Anderson's corps (Longstreet's) in the centre with great violence; also, Breckinridge's and Hoke's positions. He renewed the assault seven times against Fields and Kershaw, of Anderson's corps. He was beaten back each time with a loss that has no parallel, except at Spotsylvania Court House. Indeed, the battle is but a repetition of that of Spotsylvania, with this important difference: Our own loss is almost incredibly small. Anderson's loss, including Hoke's, will not reach 500.

The enemy assaulted Early also, but only once, and was repulsed with great loss.

The enemy gained a salient in Breckinridge's front, and held it for a few minutes, but Finnegan's Floridians swept them back like a whirlwind. Our troops generally never fought better.

The enemy was repulsed at all points by 10 o'clock, since which time there has been heavy skirmishing only.

Heth's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, nobly sustained itself, in connection with Rodes's and Gordon's divisions, in this masterly affair.

Our losses, it is supposed, will foot up about three hundred. Rodes and Gordon captured five hundred of the enemy's men, and Heath a couple of hundred more The enemy left over fifty of their wounded in our hands, to be cared for. Among our casualties I have to mention Brig. Gen. Doles killed, and Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly wounded.

The conduct of all the troops engaged in this affair was excellent; but that of the Stonewall brigade called forth the approbation of every one, forever silencing the slanders which, for a time, have darkened its noble and blood bought claim upon the national affection.

Among the prisoners captured were representatives of four regular regiments, including the commanding officers of two of them.

During the evening of yesterday Longstreet's line was heavily engaged in skirmishing, and just before dark the enemy assaulted Hoke, on our extreme right, but were gallantly repulsed. About night, whilst Gen. Wilcox was shelling the ground near McClellan's bridge, preparatory to occupying it, Brig. Gen. Lane was wounded severely in the thigh by a sharpshooter. The enemy are unquestionably picking off our General officers.

It is also said that the enemy were most handsomely repulsed during the day in front of Rodes and Heth on our extreme right. The slaughter of the enemy has been quite heavy, some put it as high as ten thousand. Three or four hundred will cover our list of casualties.

The situation at the close of the day was this: Grant had made violent efforts to turn and break our right, but had been most successfully repulsed and the Yankee army heavily punished; our men holding almost every inch of ground and the Yankees gaining nothing. Like Spotsylvania C. H., it is a most disastrous and bloody "check." Butler is said to have united with Grant, and some of his troops are said to have been in the battle to-day.

FROM BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

We learn last night, from an official source, that the enemy's column remained at Bottom's Bridge yesterday, and that there was occasional skirmishing during the day with no important result.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

We have some additional particulars of the affair in Chesterfield county on Thursday, announced in the official dispatch of Gen. Beauregard, published yesterday. Our line of skirmishers advanced about 7 o'clock to feel the enemy and ascertain his force; and moving forward with great spirit and impetuosity, soon captured the enemy's rifle pits, from which the Yankees fled in confusion. Over a hundred prisoners, representing commands from Connecticut, Maine and Illinois, were captured, and quite a number killed.

A severe artillery engagement took place just after the charge, between a section of Pegram's battery and a battery of the enemy, at a distance of 500 yards. Our pieces were splendidly served, and the fire was spirited and effective.

A dispatch from Gen. Beauregard states that matters remained quiet on the South-side yesterday.

From Western North Carolina.

The following items from the Asheville *News*, show plainly that Mr. Holden's claims that he will carry Western North Carolina in the ensuing election, are all *bosh*:

The Henderson *Times*, edited by Dr. Wm. L. Love, has hoisted the name of Gov. Vance as its choice for next Governor. The *Times* is the organ of what is known as the Conservative party of this District, and its action indicates very clearly that *Editor* Holden's candidate, *Esq.* Holden, will be "left out in the cold," so far as that party is concerned.—We are not in the line of prophets, but we risk little in predicting that Mr. Holden will be the worst beaten man that ever wanted to be Governor.

William W. Holden furnishes the only instance in the history of this State where a man running for an exalted office, has edited a low-flung partisan newspaper, *advocating day after day his own claims!* The *Standard*, from "stem to stern," is filled with Mr. Holden advocating Mr. Holden for Governor! O, modesty.

If there is a single Holden man in this county we do not know him. There may possibly be men in the county who intend to vote for Holden, but if so, they are ashamed to avow it.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

We will not cumber our Telegraphic column with a lot of Richmond dispatches that ought to have been received at this office on Friday night last. We copy in other columns from the Richmond papers, much fuller accounts than these dispatches contain.

The following official dispatches from Gen. Lee, confirm the newspaper reports of the slaughter and other damage done to Grant's forces in the battles of Thursday and Friday last.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Lee.

HEAD QUAR'S ARMY N. Va.,
8 p. m., June 4.

About half past four a. m. to-day, the enemy made an attack upon our right on line, in front of Hoke's part of Breckinridge's line, which was repulsed without difficulty. He succeeded in penetrating the salient in Breckinridge's line, and captured a portion of a Battalion there posted. Finegan's brigade and the Maryland Battalion immediately drove the enemy out, with severe loss. Repeated attacks were made upon Anderson's position, chiefly against his right under Kershaw. They were met with great steadiness and repulsed in every instance under Early with like results. Later in the day assaults were twice renewed against Heth's who occupied Earley's left, but repulsed with loss.

Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Howe's shops, and a part of W. H. F. Lee's division drove them from their entronchments. Our loss to-day small. Our success, under the blessing of God, all we could expect.

Signed R. E. LEE.

Second Official Dispatch.

RICHMOND, June 5.

HEAD QUARTERS, 4th, 8 30, p. m.

Secretary War: Last night, after my dispatch, Breckinridge and Finegan were attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to re-establish their skirmish line. The enemy were soon repulsed. Immediately afterwards an attack was made upon Hoke's front, with like result. Up to present writing nothing has occurred along the lines to-day, except skirmishing at various points. The position of artillery substantially unchanged.

Signed R. E. LEE, General.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

NEW HOPE, 2 p. m., *via* MARIETTA, June 2.

Skirmishing continued during last night and up to the present writing, between the enemy's sharp shooters and ours, with some artillery fighting.—The enemy are still mancovering for the advantage of position, but so far have been promptly met.

Dallas was evacuated by the enemy yesterday, who left our wounded and prisoners behind. The movement seems to have been made hastily.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, June 2.

The movements of the enemy towards Etowah river, is generally accepted here as an indication of his relinquishment of the "on to Atlanta" movement.

The Yankee loss since the commencement of the advance from Chattanooga, is estimated in well-informed circles at 30,000 killed and wounded and 15,000 in sick, missing and prisoners.

Persons from behind their lines report that there have been no trains at Kingston for several days. Forage is all eaten out and the country stripped of every particle of food.

Gen. G. W. Smith has been unanimously elected Major General, to command the Georgia Reserve troops. Gov. Brown is engaged in preparing the State troops for active service.

Gen. Lovell has tendered his services to Gen. Johnston. He has been here on an important service, and has left again for the front.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

NEW HOPE, *via* MARIETTA, June 3.

The enemy are still throwing forward troops upon our right. Considerable artillery skirmishing since 1 o'clock to-day. Gen. Echols was very slightly wounded in the thigh. Prisoners continue to be brought in; among them Lt. J. R. Bagby, Q. M. of the 9th Illinois regiment.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

NEW HOP June 4.

All quiet during the past night. A heavy rain has fallen this morning. Four regiments of yankees were mustered out of service at Kingston on Thursday. The time of service of eighteen thousand will expire in twenty days.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

NEW HOPE, June 4.

In the action of the 2d, on our left, the enemy's loss was fifteen hundred killed and wounded.—Seven or eight cannon balls passed through the headquarters of Gen. Thomas. The enemy are fortifying at Kingston and on the river, four miles below. Their troops are much disheartened, and they were told that after reaching Altoona they would meet with no further opposition on their march to Atlanta. Exaggerated accounts of our loss are circulated among them by their officers, in order to cheer them. The punishment inflicted on them last week by Stevenson and Cleburne, is on very severe. A portion of 17th army corps is now the way from Trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. It has reached Van Buren, Ala. All tranquil here. The weather cool and rainy.

From New York---Fremont Nominated.

RICHMOND, June 4.

The New York *Times* of the 1st, berates Butler for the failure of the campaign on the South-side. It admits a signal defeat at Drury's Bluff, and attributes the failure to Butler's mismanagement.—The Radical Republican Convention at Cleveland, nominated Fremont for President and John Cochrane of New York, Vice President. Lincoln's name was mentioned only in derision.

From New Orleans.

CLINTON, LA., June 3, *via* Savannah, June 4.

On Friday night last, as appears from New Orleans papers of Saturday, ten steamboats were burned at the New Orleans levee. The names are—the Black Hawk, the Better Times and Tide Bell, Lee and Fawn, Nebraska Belle, Creole, New Orleans, Empire Parish, and a steam barge. One explosion of shell occurred on the Fawn. Everything on board of the steamers was lost. The Nebraska was a Yankee trahsport. The *Picayune* and *Courier Francais* have been suppressed.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, June 4.

The Senate passed the House bill, extending until 1st January the privilege of funding old currency to loyal citizens within the enemy's lines. A motion to reconsider was entered. Also passed Senate bill to retire and drop field or company officers of the army in certain cases. It reconsidered the House currency bill, and again passed it by a small majority. House proceedings unimportant.

To the Sheriffs and Tax-Collectors of North Carolina:

The following is a copy of so much of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly as relates to the currency in which taxes may be collected:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all taxes due to the State or counties and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, all payments for entries of public lands, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the States or counties, may be paid in Treasury notes of the Confederate States under five dollars, or in the new issue authorized by the act of the Confederate Congress, ratified the 17th of February, 1864—and all such dues may be paid during the present year in the old issues of Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars up to fifty dollars, both inclusive, less thirty-three and one-third per cent, the tax imposed by the act of Congress

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the act ratified July 3d, 1864, entitled "an act in relation to the payment of taxes" and for other purposes, and so much of section second of the Ordinance No 35 of the State Convention, ratified 26th February, 1862, as directs the receiving of Confederate Treasury notes in payment of taxes and all other dues, are hereby repealed.

Owing to considerations explained in my late report to the General Assembly, our Treasury notes of less denomination than a dollar are not exchanged for Confederate notes, but these change notes will be exchanged for North Carolina Treasury notes of larger denomination, or for coupons from our State bonds. On presentation by you or any other person at this department of any amount of our notes above a dollar, or our due coupons, our change notes for the same amount will be exchanged for them. This exchange may be effected through the agency of the Southern Express Co.

JONATHAN WORTH,
June 2d, 1864. Public Treasurer.

☞ GOV. VANCE will speak at

Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 14th,
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th,
Asheville, Friday, June 17th,
Marion, Monday, June 20th,
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st,
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22d.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, where the Governor leaves the railroad, for two persons.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, May 25th, in the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, N. C., by the Rev. F. W. Hilliard Lieut. THOMAS M. ARGO, of McRae's Battalion, Heavy Artillery, to Miss MATTIE H., daughter of the Rev. Prof. Hubbard.

In Chapel Hill, on Thursday evening, June 2d, by the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN BAXTON WILLIAMS, of Warren, to Miss CAEIR V., daughter of W. K. Peters, Esq., C. S. N., recently of Portsmouth, Va.

At the residence of Mrs. M. R. Dixon in the county of Greene, on the evening of the 2nd inst., by Rev. Josephus Latham, Joseph Dixon, Esq. to Miss Augusta E., daughter of W. Whitaker, Esq. of this city.

New Advertisements.

List of Letters

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., June 4th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Andrews, John	Perry, Mrs Claudius H
Booger, Wm	Revis, Miss Sallie
Bostick, J M	Richardson, R P
Bailey, John	Rose, John
Cuny, C W	Robards, Miss Issabella
Clapp, David	Rale, Sidney
Cagle, R M	Reel, S E
Crocker, Henry S	Ray, Jas C
Canday, Henry	Roberson, David H
Chavers, Mrs Charity	Segraves, Mrs Sarah J
Collins, Jas	Stephens, Miss Susan
Dunston, Miss Fannie	Spence, Jas
Davis, Mrs Caroline	Southerlin, Peter
Everett, D E	Smith, Mrs Francis J
Farmer, Geo F	Shaw, Mathew
Goodman, L	Scott, Amos
Hodges, Jno W	Schose, Silas
Hampton, John	Smith, H
Harris, Lunsford	Sherwood, Mrs Martha T
Hamilton, W G	Stuart, John
Henley, Miss Sarah	Spicer, Joshua
Henley, Robert	Shepherd, A
Johnson, David	Shaw, T D
Joyner, Jno H	Steward, Isaac
Mobley, Miss Ellen	Thorpe, Mrs Amanda
Mangum, Mrs Salley 2	Taylor, Atlas S
Mangum, Mrs Margaret	Thompson, J H 2
Murphy, Benj.	Teague, W C
Moore, Jno M	Thomas, Sarah
Moore, W L 2	Utley, Jno C
Moseley, Edward	Wright, Chas H
Morgan, Mrs Aquilla M	Waddell, J N
McGlannery, B H	Wilkins, Wm
Morgan, Noah	Wilson, Jas
Marsh, Capt E S	Watkins, Miss Mary
Powell, Rose	White, Mrs Mary H
Phillipps, W K	Woodard, Miss Mary J

GEO. T. COOK, P. M.

$25—STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from my Stables on the night of the 31st ultimo, one bay Mare, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, right hind foot white to fetlock joint, and a star in the forehead. She was in ordinary work order, and has a sore on the top of her neck, caused by the collar, at which place there is about four inches of the mane cut off. No other marks recollected. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or such information as mao lead to her recovery.

J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS.
Pacific P. O., N. C., ju 6-112-d3t&w2t

Cane Mills! Cane Mills!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE orders for Cane Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared.

Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron Brass Works.
Raleigh, June 6, 1864 112-d6t*

For the Senate.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of the Counties of Washington and Martin, composing the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re election, to represent you in the State Senate in the next Legislature. Should you again honor me with your suffrages, and elect me, I can only promise to make you a faithful and true representative; to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and on all occasions to be in my place, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State, and my constituents, as far as it is in my power.

Having heard of no charges being made against my past official conduct, as your representative; and my opinions and actions on this war being so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more; and therefore content myself with leaving it to you, the voters, to decide as you may think best.

Yours respectfully,
JOS. G. CARRAWAY.
June 1, 1864—12-w2t

THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR Sale—well packed and stored near Raleigh. Apply to R. G. LEWIS,
24-d6t Raleigh, N. C.